The Sugar Crop of the World and its Move ments.

Next to the importance and magnitude of the production of cotton, stands the growth and supply of sugar. From having been little known to the Greeks and Romans, except by small samples brought from China, in the form of candy, which they believed were derived from the extraction of a species of reeds, we find its actual cultivation was first introduced by the Saracens into the Islands of Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily and Crete, in the ninth century. In twelfth century the Venetians derived it cheaper and more abundantly from Sicily than from Egypt.

The march of the Crusaders into the East caused them to become better acquainted with sugar, and on their return they spread a taste for it over the west of Europe. Venice had imported it as early as 996, anterior to the Crusades. The process of re fining it is a modern discovery, made by a Venetian about the close of the fifteenth century.

When the Saracens bbtained a footing in Spain, they soon after introduced the cultivation of sugar into that country, which spread over the southern provinces, and was carried into Portugal. From these countries its cultivation was introduced into the Canary and Madeira Islands in the early part of

the fifteenth century.

It has been doubted by some whether the sugar cane is a native of the American continent. The weight of evidence, however, is in favor of the affirmative, supported by the opinion of Baron d Mumboldt. It is also said to be a native of the Sandwich Islands.

The oldest English settlement made in the Wes Indies was at Barbadoes, in 1627, and in 1647 the commenced exporting sugar to England. In 1656 sh attained her maximum, and employed 400 vessels in the trade, averaging 150 tons each. Jamaica wrested from Spain by Cromwell, in 1656, containe at the time only three small sugar estates.

The first cultivation was commenced in Hayti in 1506, and was found to succeed better there than any where else. Being at first in the hands of the Spaniards it for a long time was the source from which Europe derived its chief supplies. Previous to its desolation by the madness of abolitionism in 1790. there were no fewer than 65,000 tons, or 130,000,000 pounds, of sugar exported from the French portion

With the destruction of that island, its culture was spread to other portions of inter-tropical countries, where labor could be had on favorable terms. A large number of French refugees from St. Domingo settled in the then colony of Louisiana, where they established sugar plantations, and greatly extended its cultivation. The culture was also rapidly increased after its purchase by the United States, aided by American skill and enterprise.

By the fall of St. Domingo Jamaica was greatly enriched, and reached a high stage of prosperity; but by the abolition of the only labor suited to its culture, it, too, is following St. Domingo in its relapse and decay.

The Venetians, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, imported small parcels of sugar into England and France. Prior to that period, and for some time after, honey, as with the Greeks and Romans, formed the chief reliance with the people in the north of Europe for sweetening their food. Early in the eventeenth century it was only the rich who could afford to use sugar. In 1700 England only imported 10,000 tons, or 22,000,000 lbs.

The taste for it gradually spread, and with the increase of the consumption its production was augmented by the large accession of African labor car ried from the continent of Africa to the British, Spanish and French West India Islands, and into Brazil and other localities. The production and consumption mutually grew together until all parts of the civilized world have measurably ceased to view it as a luxury, but consider it to be a necessary aliment for food, as cotton is a material for clothing. With the overthrow of, St. Domingo, its cultivation was transferred to those inter-tropical countries where slave labor was either perpetuated or fresh supplies were allowed to be introduced from abroad. Some of the largest fortunes in England, in which New England participated, were made by the same trade, and by the sugar culture and rum distilling in Jamaica, of whom their descendants are to be found in Massachusetts, and in the west of eld England, including

the great Gladstone family. We have since seen the culture of sugar extend from small beginnings in the West India Islands to the Mauritius, the Brazils, Bengal, Isle of Bourbon, Java, Siam, Phillippines, &c., which, with the French, Dutch, Danish and English West India Islands, including Demerara and Berbice, produced in 1833 500,000 tons, of which 203,060 tons were imported into England; while France, in 1830, with about 31,000,000 population, consumed 67,250,009 kilogrammes, equal to 12-126 kilogrammes per head, or about 41 to 5 lbs. each. This consumption, however, was exclusive of that derived from the indigenous production from beet root sugar, and that which was smuggled into the country to avoid heavy duties, which in 1832 was from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 lbs. Thus, allowing for the quantity fraudulently introduced, with all other supplies, the total consumption of France at this period was about 193,000,000 lbs.; and the population being about 32,000,000, gave a consumption of about 6 lbs, per head; while in England the estimated consumption, at the same period, was put down at about 24 lbs. per head. In the United States, for the same year, the estimated consumption was about 70,000 a 80,000 tons, or 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 lbs., thus giving from 10 10-13 to 12+ lbs. per head. Of the 80,000 tons consumed, 12,000 tons, or 24,000,000 lbs., were produced in the United States. The total production of the world in 1833, exclusive of the United States, &c., was about 1,120,000,000 lbs., or 560,000 tons, and the consumption at the same period, in Europe, including beet root sugar, ounted to 1,108,000,000 lbs. Since 1833 to 1856 we shall find by the following tables, that, notwithstanding the production of sugar in the twentythree years has enormously increased, the consumption has gained upon it. The application of the London Exeter Hall principles, or the war o abolition upon African labor, first in St. Domingo then in the British West Indies, and then on labor in the Spanish colonies and in Brazil, has had the effect to cause consumption to overtake the labor of production and the white populations of the tempe rate climates must, for the future, expect to pay largely enhanced prices for the tropical products of

fort and well being. The miserable attempt to revive the slave trade under the disguise of the coolie trade, must prove a failure. It is a trade which possesses all the horrors of the slave trade without its benefits. If the former was condemned as piracy, the latter should be doubly condemned. The feeble Mongolian coolies, occupying a position between the Africans and the opeans, or whites, are neither calculated to perform the tropical labor of the blacks nor to rise to the civilization of the whites.

cotton, sugar and coffee, so necessary to their com

As far as sugar and coffee are concerned, England can look on the decline of production in the Western world with perfect indifference, because in India, where half the produce of the natives is exacted as a land tax by the Honorable East India Company, the sugar of Hindostan and the coffee of Ceylon can be made to repair the exhausted resources of wealth hitherto poured out by those countries to Britain. But in regard to cotton the question is entirely different. This we have shown in a former article. We have shown that she must annually have large supplies, and that she cannot obtain them in suffi cient quantities from any part of the world other than the United States. Hence, she cannot consistently with her own preservation, destroy slavery in the United States, or suffer others to do it. Not only England, but all Europe, is interested in the preservation of the cotton culture of the South. In British India the culture of sugar and coffee is increasing. The writer, saw sugar machinery building in London some few years since, for Mr. Gladstone's

sugar estates in British India, which was to cost about \$150,000. Yet Brazil and Spain are persuaded into the adoption of the belief that the English crusade against African labor, in the New World, is for their interest. We come now to the tables giving the production and consumption of sugars of the Lucyaht on to the more 1950.

world, brought up to the year to		
PRODUCTION OF SUGAR II	THE WO	BLD.
1854.	1955.	1856.
	Partly	Estimated.
Cubs, tons	380 000	400,000
Perto Rico 48 700	40,000	60 000
Brazile 80,000	95.000	100,000
Louisiana	173 000	125,000
French colonies 81,400	85,000	86,000
Dutch and Danish W. Indies 18,000	18 000	18 000
Bitish West Indies 172,200	170,000	175,000
Brit so East Indies 39,300	37,000	39,000
Mauritius 82 300	63.000	80 000
Java	85,000	80 000
Memis, Siam and China 30,000	30,000	35,000
Best root-France, Belgium,	2.00	TOTAL TOTAL
Zollverein, Russia and		
Austria184 000	148,000	170,000

and, calculating five boxes to the ton, 380,000 tons. For 1856 it was estimated that it would exceed the last by ten per cent; it is now found that it will hardly exceed that, and by some it is computed at

	ten per cent less, but we may put it at 400,000 tons.
	DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR, OR CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD, FOR 1855.
	Great Britain, tons
	Uni ed states390,000
	Coatlant of Europe
	Including best root148,000
í	413,000
V	Canada and Provinces 20,000
ľ	Portugel 10,000
į	Sweden and Denmark 9,000
	Mexico and South America
ľ	Spein 70,000
ı	Rossia 15,000
ı	Cuns and all sugar producing countries not mea-
ı	tloned
١	P-4-1
ı	Total
	Fatimated production of 1856

Thus requiring from the strck at the commence-ment of 1866, to make up the quantity for its sonsumption, supposing it to equal that of 1865 24,000 We thus see that the production of sugar has not increased in the same ratio as its consumption—the latter stimulated by the low prices ruling for severa years past. Now that prices have for nearly a year been remunerative, production will soon be again stimulated. By the table of production above, we see that the production in 1854 exceeds that of 1856 by 57,000 tons.

By the above tables we find that the following has been the large increase in the consumption of sugar in twenty-three years :— 1833.

Product'n of the world, tons. 1,500,000 2 889,000 Consum's, inc'g bestroot, lbs 1,248 000,000 2,782,000,000 The apparent production in 1856, gives only a

slight excess over consumption, but it is believed that the actual consumption in 1856 will be in excess of production. In other words, with the improved means on the part of the people, by the greater diffusion of wealth, from the influx of gold from the mineral regions of California and Australia, the consumption must rapidly increase over the civijized world. This increase of wealth also enhances the value of labor devoted to its culture, and to a corresponding advance in other tropical productions, which will tend to divert labor from its production. Hence, the consumption of the world must soon, if it has not already done so, out. strip production. For twenty-three years the production and consumption have struggled on together, and been pretty regularly balanced. When labor was destroyed in St. Domingo and Jamaica, it was augmented in Cuba and Brazil by the African slave trade, and the balance of supply and demand kept up. But now African labor has been checked, and must diminish in those countries, and gold in. troduced to increase both consumption and the value of labor employed in the production, we must expect, in the next period of ten or twenty years, to see the production fall far short of the de mand, and which can only be met at high prices Our figures are derived from the most respectable and reliable sources. Those for 1833 are chiefly taken from English statistics, which differ with those given by French writers-hence we have given them in general terms, as approximately correct, from the conflicting statements, and which may not prove absolutely exact, but afford a good general idea of the result.

Previous to the revolution in Hayti, or St. Domingo, the French had 793 sugar estates, 3,117 coffee plantations, 3,160 cotton do., and 677 miscel laneous plantations. In 1789, the year before the revolution, she exported 145,192,043 lbs. sugar, 71,000,000 lbs. of coffee, 6,000,000 lbs. cotton, and about 1,000,000 lbs. of indigo-of the total annual value of about \$25,000,000.

In 1836-37 the exports of Hayti had dwindled down to 16,199 lbs. of sugar, 30,845,000 lbs. of coffee, 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and of indigo none. These reduced exports, with some mahogany and tobacco are the results of abolitionism on that island, in about forty or forty-four years after the massacre and ruin of the whites of that once flourishing and beautiful island.

We have not space, or we could show from official documents that abolitionism has, in the same manner, worked the ruin and desolation of the British West India Islands. But fanaticism heark. ens to no reason. It ignores the commerce, the common sense, and the life, liberty, happiness and comfort of the whites, for the one black idea of sinking all for the less than doubtful benefit, or we might say for the ultimate ruin, of the negroes themselves, and with them the common ruin of the whites, to accomplish the work of their insane crusade.

From small beginnings of the culture of sugar in Louisiana by refugees from Hayti, we find by the census of 1850 the whole production of sugar in the United States, including 34,253,436 lbs. of maple sugar, to have been 155,100,800 lbs. The value of cane sugar was \$12,878,186, and of maple sugar \$1,752,671, and the value of molasses was \$2,540,179. There were 2,681 sugar plantations, embracing 400,000 acres devoted to its culture.

Since the late census the supply of maple sugar has greatly diminished, while the culture of the cane in Louisiana and Texas has been greatly extended. Although the crop grown last year, or in 1855, was only 379,197 tons against 385,298 tons in 1854, showing a decrease of 6,107 tons. The present season has been backward for planting, with some scarcity of seed cane, and hence fears are entertained that the present year's yield may again be short. Texas last year supplied 8,977 hhds.

From the annual statement of M. P. A. Champomier, of New Orleans, we learn that the number of bhds. produced in Lousiana last year were 231,427; number of horse power sugar mills, 361; number of steam mills, 938; number of sugar houses, 1,299.

Political Troubles in Persia. ANNEXATION OF THE EMPIRE TO GREAT BRITAIN

ANNEXATION OF THE EMPIRE TO GREAT BRITAIN SPOKEN OF.

[From the Indiao., (E. I.,) March 15]

By a native vessel which arrived yesterday we learn that Captain Jones, the Resident at Bushire, has hauled down his flag and left the place, and that the port has been placed in a state of blockade. Our informant is a Persian merchant of respectability, who has connections and relations at Bushire, and we therefore believe that this may be relied upon. He informs us, moreover, that Persian troops were rapidly pouring into the town, and that the general impression was that war had become imminent. He also states that the feeling of the inhabitants, not only of Bushire, but of Persia generally, was decidedly in favor of annexation, inasmuch as the oppressions of the present government have become intolerable. As an instance he eited to us his own case. He has been deprived of property valued own case. He has been deprived of property valued at some five and twenty thousand rupees within the last few months, on one pretext or another, and he assures us that his is by no means an isolated case.

Naval Intelligence.

The following are the names of the officers attached to the sloop of war Plymouth, now at Annapolls, she having been permanently attached to the Naval School in lieu of the Preble practisingship:-Lieutenaut Commanding, Ro bert H. Wyman; Lieutenant, W. McGunnezle: Passed Assistant Surgeon, John Ward; Purser, B. F. Gallagher; Beatswain, Alfred Hirgersy; Carpenter, Henry P. Leslie. The new steam-frizane Colorado wil be launched at the Gosport Navy Yard on Thursday, the 19th (nat.

THE FREE STATE HOTEL AT LAWRENCE A FORTIFI-CATION—HISTORY OF THE BUILDING. The following announcement of the completion of the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, Kansas Territory, is exracted from the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, a free soil paper, of the 12th of April last. It will be seen that the structure was originally intended to be used as a regular fort, if deemed necessary, by the Emigrant Aid

the structure was originally intended to be used as a regular fort, if deemed necessary, by the Emigrant Aid Society:—

In April, 1855, the New England Emigrant Aid Company, through their agents, commenced excavating the foundation of a first class but in Lawrence. The cellar was dug, the walls competed, the studding for faside partitious put up, and the roof put on during the summer and fall. About the last of November the war difficulties commencing, further work on the building was suspenced, it being used for the accommodation of the officers and soldiers of the free State volunteer army. The benefit it rendered our suse, even in its suffinished state, at the time when the city was surrounded and the tives of its inhabitants threatened by the border ruffian mob, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It was into this structure the people intended to retreat, if driven from every other position, gather around them their household treasures, and make a sast desperate effort in the defence of their lives and liber ties. But tate ordered otherwise.

Immediately upon the opening of the present spring, additions were made to the furce of laborers, and the work resumed with increased vigor; and on this the twelfth of April, one year from the day the first spaceful of dirt was thrown up, the Free S ate Houel is finished. The dimensions and particular description of the structure are as follows:—The ballding is on the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets, fronting on Massachusetts street; 50 feet front, 70 feet back; three scories above the basement; contains fifty separate apariments, besides a hall in each story. The basement is divided into three rooms, each 18 feet long; that, 9½ feet wide, enture length of the building; gentlements particularly and meat kitchens, the other as strahouse or cellar. The first story is 11 feet from floor to ceiling, is divided into three rooms, each 18 feet long; that, 9½ feet wide, enture length of the buttle of the most structure and story. See and story, 10 reet from

A nest fence will emiose the whole.

BEAVERY OF THE FREE STATE MEN.

Stringfenlow's Squatter Sovereign, of the 28th ult., says:

When the Sherill's posse entered the city of Lawrence to enforce the laws, the term seemed to be deserted by the braw warriors who have been defending that place. They left between two days, leaving their wives and children to the tender mercies of the "heartless border ruffians" if they are honest in the belief that the law and order citizens of the Territory are "ruffians," does it not show cowardies in them to run off and leave their families entirely unprotected when a lew hundred, resolute men, with the fortifications of Lawrence, could have kept at bay an army of thousands' After all the boasting of Reeder, Robinson, Brown and othors, less than five hundred men took possessien of the city without firing a gun. We have aften denounced the paupers sent out from the brothels of the East as cowards, and thejevents of the past week go to show that we were right in our conjecture.

of the past week go to show that we were right in our conjecture.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, June 6.]

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in this city, together with the extra. from the Kansas City Enterprise, have been handed to us for publication. We do not thisk that any great reliance can be placed in the accounts given by the extra, although it is highly probable the free State men have been aroused by the numberless extortions committed against them—to show fight. The whole affair, however, may turn out to blite the murder of Sheriff Jones, who was shot with a wad, for the purpose, perhaps, of giving color to the outrages afterwards committed, and in which the murdered man was well enough to lead in person, although lying at the point of death a few days previous:—

Amenican Horm, Kansas City, }

dered man was well enough to lead in person, although lying at the point of death a few days previous:—

AMERICAN HOTEL, KANSAS CITY, June 2, Moncay evening.

DEAR SIR—There is such an excitement in the farritory that I deem it unsafe to proceed to Lawrence unless with a large force. Romors are coming in daily of robbenes and murders. Pomery has gone through lows. I had a swere chill on the boat coming up, and another to-day, I am very week. I shall look at Wyandott to-morrow if I am well; it looks beautiful from my window. I can learn nothing of Adison Thayer; suppase he is in the Territory and dare not come back. Several prominent citizens have called on Eldridge to day, and acrised him either to shut up his house tamediately or sell out; he has consented to do the latter, but no purchaser has appeared. It may be destroyed any day or night; the business has nearly left the house; people dare not stop here. I shall not leave it until the balls come in too thick to make it comfortable. I enclose you some extracy you can make discount on his extra with safety; the actual facts cannot be obtained.

I may be back this week; these chills and fevers have taken all the strength and energy out of me. I shall write George to attend the business I came on.

The following is the extra alluded to in the above ister.

More Abolition Outrages—Supposed Murder of J. M. Barmard—Three Men Sent in Search of Him Taken Prisoner.—United States Marshal Attacked—Messager in for Recrusts—Captain Pate's Company is Danger—Abolitionists in Museurs—Fate and McGee Killed.

The above head parity makes up the latest news reached as from the Territory; and we feel indebted to Duri lians who have so energetically acted in procuring in purport to easy consider reliable, though as idening in purport to easy consider reliable, though as idening in purport to easy consider reliable, though as idening in purport to easy consider reliable, the watchworf and midnight degling under—murder, the watchworf and midnight degling under—murder with the proper and the proper and quiet easnot travel the public roads of Kansas without being cuugh; searched, imprisoned, and their lives perhaps taken. No Southernor, it seems, dare venture alone and unarmed on her roads. All this it rea—too true! And there seems to be no law of our land or moral restraint to govern and check them in their mad course. They ask for none—they seek blood, not sussion, in their attempt to make that Ferritory a free State. How long will it last? Awake, pro-clavery men of the South! If south is their purpose—and actions proclaim it every day—we must awake and not look kidy.

The West of the South in the South is and actions proclaim it every day—we must awake and not look kidy.

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The West of the South in the South is an action of the south in the

Tionists.

We learn from reliable despatches just received from Captain Pate's company, now at Hickory Point, that Hen, John Denaldson was killed by the abolitionists on

Friday hast.
J. M. Bernard, Esq., started from St. Bernard for this place on Friday night last, since which time he has not

been heard from. He is supposed to have been murdered.
Yesterday Mesars John W. Foreman, John Lux and H. Hamilton went to Prairie City in search of Mr. Bernard. The three were taken prisoners by the abolitionists, who threatened to murder them last night.
This news was brought in by Mr. N. B. Tnomas, and is fully credited.

ists, who threatened to murder them last night.

This news was brought in by Mr. N. B. Thomas, and is fully credited.

A pro-slavry man—an old gentleman, named Bytle, who have at Hickory Point—as robbed and driven from his farm a few days ago, by the abolition theres. He is now in this place. They stole all his money and three fine horses, then drove him and his family off.

Friday night last, the Deputy Marchal's posse was fired on from Wakeheld's house, near Lawrence, and two of his men wounded and one harse killed. The party were then taken prisoners by about eighty men, and kept over night. They were insulted in every possible manner, and threatened many times with instant death. But finding that they had arrested a United States officer and his posse, the misoners were released. Murders, robberies and assassinations are daily occurrences in the Territory.

Will our Southern friends stand dily by und cry "Peace, peace," when "there is no peace?" This is but the result of British 'emissaries, and we call on one and all to aid in exterminating this vile nest of traitors, murderers and robbers. The men of property should come up to the help of those noble spirits who are now endangaring their lives in tehaf of the South. Let every man do all he can. The law and order party need aid and assistance, and must have it. Who will respond?

LATEST NEWS—TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

We have just been urnished by Gangar Buford with

And assistance, and must have it. Who will respond?

LATEST NEWS—TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

We have just been nurnished by General Buford with
the following startling news:—

Westfort, June 2—12 M.

Mr. Banks arrived at 12 o'clock M. He left Ball creek
at 9 o'sloca. Mr. Banks could see the engagement at
Black Jack. Met Mr. Concily, who was wounded, and reports that the pro-slavery party are fifty strong; that
they were attacked by one hundred and fif y abolitionists, and that it is probable they are all killed by this
time.

ists, and that it is procable they are all killed by this time.

Mr. Concilly escaped through the limes, wo nuded in the thigh, and Mr. Banks belged to dress the wound.

The aboliticalist had been murdering and driving off the law and order party; our men having gone there under Captais Pate, to crewent further murders, were, this morning at daylight attacked by one hundred and fitty aboliticulists, as above stated. The messenger thinks our party are all killed.

To the rescue, one, all and everybody. The news is reliable. Awakel arousel let the war cry ring through the whole south!

Our institutions, lives, everything is at stake. Shall the cry for aid be answered?

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET. TUESDAY, June 10-6 P. M.

The stock market continues firm and active. The daily transactions are to about the same extent, and holders have the ability and the disposition to carry stocks. At the first board to day, Illinois Central Bonds advanced % per cent; Canton Company, %; Cumberland, %; New York Central Railroad, %; Reading, %; Michigan Central Railroad, %; Michigan Southern, %; Galena and Chicago, %; Cleveland and Toledo, %; Cleveland and Pittaburg, %; Milwaukie and Mississippi, %. It appears by this that the improvement to day was pretty general. Eric opened and closed steady, with large sales. New York Central and Reading were quite active. All the Western railroad stocks were better, and in demand. The money market is almost hourly getting easier. The banks are fairly overwhelmed with money, and already find the accumulations rather uncomfortable. Private bankers are daily making personal applications to the brokers to loan money, and rates as low as five per sent have been acceptable. This abundance and cheapness of money must work out most favorable results in the stock market. Capital will be forced into stock securities for employment, or otherwise remain idle in the banks. Our people are not likely to let money remain unproductive; and as there is no more feasible way to make it active than temporary investments in good, dividend paying stocks, the probability is that between this and the middle of July there will be plenty of outside buyers, at prices considerably above those

now current.

At the second board the market was comparatively At the second board the market was comparentyely quiet. Illinois Central Bonds fell of % per cent; Nicaragua Transit %; New York Central, and New York Eric % each; Reading %; Cleveland and Toledo %. The transactions were only to a limited extent. The bears occasionally make an effort to get the market down by putting small lots out at lower rates. Such operations this season have not worked well, and the sellers have generally come in the next day and bought back at higher prices. Holders will not submit to lower prices as long as it continues so easy to carry them. There can be no stocks pressing for sale as long as call bonds can be no gotiated at five per cent.

The steamship Africa, from this port for Liverpool to-

morrow—Wednesday—will not take out more than half a million of specie. The steamer from California has been

The stock of the Academy of Munic has been on Wall street for some time, but has only been sold at the auction stock sales at the Merchants' Exchange. It is not, we believe, on the books of the Board of Brokers, and can therefore be considered the worst kind of a fancy. It has never paid a dividend, and from the financial ope rations now going on, we should judge that it never market. The old ones have lasted a long time, and some have a little life in them yet; but this Academy of Musi fancy is likely soon to disappear. It is about the last up and probably will be the first down. Its market value has not been much from the beginning. The first sale was at 80 per cent and the last at 20 per cent. This company originated and has been carried on like all fancy stock operations. The original intention of the origins tors is, in all such stocks, to ultimately extinguish the shares and leave the entire property in their hands. The money paid on such stocks is supposed to be suffi-cient to protect the bondholders and other creditors against all contingencies, and give them a good investment at the reduced cost. In all stock companies the stock guarantees the bondholsers against loss, and it is therefore particularly necessary in all fancy operations that there should be sufficient stock for that purpose. In the Academy of Music Company we think this contingency has been pretty well provided for. There are two hundred shares at a par value of \$1,000 each, which makes an aggregate of \$200,000. The debt of the company is \$150,000 the stock guarantees, and it strikes us that \$200,000 in stock is just about sufficient to protect the bondholders peculiar character of the property. The stock is full, pedular character of the property. The stook is rail, paid up, and is not therefore subject to assessment. A call has peen made for \$125 per share, and the probabi-lity is that it will not be responded to. The payment of that sum per share would produce only \$25,000, which would be absorbed at once by the payment of interest in ar rears and other floating liabilities, leaving the sharehold ers, subject, at no distant day, to another assessment for the same purpose. So far as the stockholders are concerned it was a fancy speculation to start with, and vill doubt-less end as they all do. The only way to place the stock helders in a strong position, to provide against all future contingencies, is to call for the payment of \$1 000 per abare (the original price), and pay off all deste at once. The interest on the debt is about \$10,000 per annum, and so long as that debt exists so long will the stockholders be compelled to pay assessments or lose the whole of their investment. Either the stockholders or the bond

holders must be sole proprietors.

The circular of De Coppet & Co., prepared for tran mission abroad by the steamship Africa, from this port for Liverpool, gives the following review of the bond and

mission abroad by the steamship Africa, from this port for Liverpool, gives the following review of the bond and stock market:—

State stocks—There was some activity in Virginia 6's, at a gradual rise of 1½ per cent. The following have been done in small amounts—Tennessee 6's at an advance of 1, and Missouri 6's at ½ per cent, and also North Carolina 6's and California 7's at rather weaker rates. In city bonds we have taken place of Chicago 6's and St. Louis City and County 6's. Prices remain without say material change. Rairroad bonds, at private sale, continue neglected. We notice, however, the sale at auction of about \$1,500,000 Delawars, Lackswans, and Western second morigage. At the Stock Exchange a very moderate business was doug in Illinois Central Construction, and Freeland, Eric 7's of 1871 and 1875, and Harkem first mortgage, all at advanced rates. In railroad shares, our annexed table of daily quotations shows a general falling off in prices, with one or two exceptions. The only once that have been somewhat active are Eric, New York Central, Michigan Central, Chveland and Toledo, and Reading; the five former at a more or less decline, the latter at a rise of 13's. Money is more decidedly abundant from 7 a 6 per cent for call loans, more generally at the latter rate. Paper 7 a 10 per cent, according to leggth and class. Exchanges on Europe, without any noticeable variations. Principal business on Loadon 109% a 109%; on Paris 5 16% a 5.17%.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to day as follows:-The operations of the Treasury Department, of the 7th The operations of the Treasury Department, or the 7th inst. were as follows:—
For redemption of Texas debt. \$472,659 46
For the redemption of stocks. 14,236 48
For the Treasury Department. 14,710 00
For the Interior Department. 33,944 58
War warrants received and entered. 35,348 00
Interior repay warrants received and entered. 1,237 67
From miscellaneous sources. 4,144 32
The Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, in their last

New Haven County Bank and the savings banks of the

The Commissioners find the following debts due the bank, on which it is doubtful if a considerable amount will ever be realized.—
From H. Dwight, Jr., and the Caicago and
Miestaelppi Railroad. \$375,469 II
2d and 3d mortgage bonds of Caicago and Miselssipp: Railroad. \$1,175 00
Jerome Company debts. \$30,000 00

The Boston Courier, of the 9th inst., gives the follow

The Boston Courier, of the 9th inst., gives the following quotations for copper stocks in that market:—

Copper stocks have been more active, without change in prices. The largest transactions were in the shares of the Isls Royale san Toltes, the week having amounted to 951 shares, advancing from \$15% to \$16% per share. Of the Toltec, the sales were 1,538 shares, of which 1,200 were sold by one brokar, who tried to sell more at the close of business on Saturday at \$4½, the best off ar being \$4 per share. The lowest point of depression ever foundaby the Toltec was \$3% per share on the 21st of May, upon the receipt of news that no copper had been got out of the mine during the month of April. The following are the comparative quotations for fifteen copper stocks:—

Communics.

Shares. June 2. June 9.

are the comparative quotations stocks:—

Companies. Shares.

Pittaburg. 6,000
Isle Royal 12,000
Norwich 10,000
Phoenir. 10 000
Mnnesota. 20,000
Rockland 20,000
Copper Falls 20,000
Toltee 20,000
Toltee 20,000
Pewable 20,000
Pewable 20,000
Winthrop 20,000
A'goma 20,000
Dana 20,000

The Bay State, Fulton, Hazard, Howard, Huron, N. brasks, Webster, and a few others, although still in elistence, are seldom inquired atter or heard of on the Sto. k Exchange, but they may yet come up again. The following is the latest statement of the New ! leans banks, showing their cash assets and liabilities

the 31st of May :-NEW ORIEANS BANKS. | New Orleans Banes. | Deposite | Circ'tion. | Deposite | Citizens' | \$4,255,724 | 2,364,349 | 3,220,885 | 8,889,86 | Canal | 1,630,048 | 926,215 | 1,216,700 | 1,128,09 | Louisana | 2,920 418 | 1,734,648 | 956,009 | 3,313.67 | La. State | 4,153,224 | 4,593,006 | 1,785,635 | 3,309,55 | Mer. & Tra. | 978,933 | 418,580 | 418,875 | 966,11 | N. Orleans. | 1,356 641 | 410 019 | 557,405 | 890,91 | 1,356 641 | 410 019 | 557,405 | 890,91 | 1,356 641 | 1,356 641 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,3 Total.....\$16,594,359 8,064,268 8,985,094 15,256.4

The following table exhibits the respective amounts exchange held by the various banks, and also the sur due to distant banks, the latter being comprised in t table of deposits as shown above :-Banks. Ezchange. Citizens'......\$1,412,973

	,002	110,140
Louislana		865,385
	1,786	168,131
	,693	34,527
	875	50,754
Bouthern 660	,675	_
Union 750	,939	128,734
Total\$6,390		
As compared with the report of following results are shown :—	the previou	s week, the
Decrease in short loans		499 511
Decrease in specie	•••••	100 100
Decrease in specie		120 515
Decrease in circulation		100,010
Decrease in deposits		021,093
Decrease in exchange	,	849,363
The following us a statement of	the condi	tion of the
banks of Massachusetts on the 2d	instant, as	reported by
them to the Secretary of State:-	DOMESTIC AND STREET	
	ALDED GROWN HOT THE	
BANKS OF MASSACE		200
	35 Country.	Total.
Capital\$31,960,000		58,470,000
Net circulation 5,389,326	12,965,290	18,344,616
Deponits 16,126,483	6,707,730	22,834,222
Profits on hand 3,426,517	2,897,513	5,822,030
Grand total\$56,901,326	48.670.542	105,471,868

Grand total..... . \$56,901,326 48,570,542 105,471,868 The above statement exhibits, upon comparison with the 1st day of January last, an increase in the items of capital of \$283,000, of net circulation \$286,864, of deposits \$2,104,005, of loans \$1,934,851, and of specie \$566,068.

Wabash, and St. Louis Railroads have completed an arrangement for the consolidation of the two companies subject to the confirmation of the stockholders, unde the name of the Toledo, Western and Wabash Railroad. To complete the road and furnish additional equipment, a small issue of income mortgage bands is about to be made, about one half of which have already been taken The directors expect to have the whole road completed

mass, about one-nail or which have already seen taken. The directors expect to have the whole road completed, and in running order, in Septembar next.

The following resolution has been moved in Committee of the Whole of the Canadian Parlament:—

That for the purpose of enabling the Grand Brunk Railway Company of Canada to complete their undertaking, it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to carry into effect an arrangement provisionally entered into between the government of Canada and the said company, based upon the following terms, via.:—

That the Railway Company shall be allowed to issue preferential bonds to the extent of two millions sterling, the bolders of, such bonds to have priority of alaim therefor over the present first lien of the Province.

That the hissue shall not take place until the railway from St. Thomas, Lower Canada, to Stratford, Upper Canada, and an all have been finished and in operation.

That the proceeds of the said bonds shall be paid over to the Provincial agents in London, and released on the certificates of the Receiver General upon proof of progress of the work.

That the said proceeds shall be appropriated to the aid or construction of the following works, and in the proportion hereinafter mentioned:—

The railways from St. Mary's to London and Sarnia.

5450,000

The railway from St. Thomas, L. C., to Riviere-

Sarnia. The railway from St. Thomas, L. C., to Riviersdu-Loup. 526,000
Victoria Bridge. 526,000
Three Rivers and Arthabaska. 126,000
To enable the Grand Trumk to assist subeldiary lines, such as the Port Hope, Cobourg and Prescott. 100,000

M.....

That in order to restore to the Trois Pistoles road the guarantee civerted from it by the act of 1864 and expended on the Toronto and Stratford section, there shad be reserved from the proces's of the preferential bonds as they are paid over to the Previncela lagants such a portion for the section of the road from St. Isomas to Rivière du Loup, as shall ensure its progress equally with the other works above mentioned.

That the interest are ruing on the Provincial bonds during the period of five years, being the time necessary for the completion of the works and for the development of the through traffic, shall be advanced by the Province, and such advances as they are made shall be repaid to the Province in share capital of the company.

That the lies of the Province, subject to the preceding condition, shall rack, as to dividend or interest, with that of the company's bond holders.

100	ook E	zehan		
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	er eventure	TURS	Day, June 10, 1	866.
\$5000 Va S'ate6's.s60		100 ab	Erie RR. b60	6734
10000 cos4m		400	dob30	675
1006 do	96	100	cob10	67%
1500 Ohio S: 6's, 1870		100	do10	57
2000 Missouri St 6's.		100	dob30	6734
10000 do	8636	100	do	67
500 NY Con RR 6's		100	dob10	67 16
3000 E R R C Bds, '71	85		ud Riv Ralls3	3814
1000 Mich So S F Bas		560	do83	3314
12000 Ill Cen RR Bds		300	dob60	33 ×
1000 L Erie& WlatMe	84		arlam RR	
1000 Clev&Tol Inc Be		800	ending RRs3	91%
8 shs Bank Ccm		100	do b60	92
10 C. m'wealth Bk		850	do b8	92
6 Canton Co		800	doa	01%
100 dob60		500	05a0b	91%
100 do		300	dob30	92
200 Nie Transit Co	121	200	do	PIK
200 Penm Cl Co.b60		100	do4m	91
#60 Cumb Cl Co st		200	do8	91 6
100 do b60	991/	100	do bo0	91 % 91 %
300 do#60	901/	100	do #45	912
400 dob30			ich Cen RR	961
25 Bruna'ktty L Co	736	100	do b60	964
200 NY Con RR boo	92		ich So & N la RR	96% 96% 96%
100 dob80		200	dobtw	10
885 do		50	do b3	97
100 do160	01%	100	do3	97
125 do	9134		anama RR., b60	101 %
100 do#38			at & Chio RR	1111
50 dob	5 91%		le & Tol KK, 560	76
f0 dob	3 9134	100	dob60	75%
200 Erie Railroad, a	8 57%	13	00	70%
100 do b30		300	do8	75%
836 de	6 57%		do830	76 %
660 dosi	67%	500	do #15	70%
150 do #6	57		leve & Pitte RR.	6316
50 do b1			iuw & mins RR.	84
	COND			
\$500 Va State 6's	95%		n Erie RR s30	66%
5000 III Cen RR B 530		600	do8	003
10000 dotwi	87	100	dob30	8076
5000 do	86%	100	do24	00%
25 she Onio Latruo		100 P	do	90%
700 Nie Transit Co	12		eading RR	56% 56% 56% 56% 91% 91%
300 dos		100	dob15	91.5
300 dob3			dob60 lich So & NI RR	97
100 Cumb CI Co 860			do8	98%
100 dob3		1.60	1 Cen RR b30	100
50 NY Cen RRsl	913		lev & Tol RR	7536
5 do		100	do10	76 %
uv	047	100	an	1-7

Flour and Grain Market.

Flour and Grain Market.

[From the Circular of Edward Bill.]

As yet we are without any receipts from the main portion of the krie canal, owing to a succession of breaks, and other delays caused in a measure by the severity of the late winter. The chief article to come forward is Indian corn, or which a considerable stock has accumulated at Buffalo, and is in progress of shipment. There is but little wheat there, and the flour has already been sent forward by railroad. From the Gawego branch we are in daily receipt of considerable quantities of all kinds of produce. Our market for flour, during the fortnight past, has fluctuated with the supplies, which have been quite sufficient for the demand. The foreign markets, by late advices, show more animation, and orders to some extent have been received, confined cheifly to a better class of brands than formerly. From this cause, and the approach of warm weather, the receivers of common Michigan, and other low grades of Western and State brands, have been ready sellers on arrival and the quotations are about 50 cents per barrel lower, whilst the meatum and better brands are more readily disposed of at a less sacrifice, being wanted for the city and local trade. There is a good shipping inquiry for prime wheat, and that description has been of ready sale. A large portion of the deliy receipts consist of common Western red, and ahippers find it difficult to procure qualities suitable to fill orders, except at prices above limits. As the home miliers are unwilling to carry much stock at present rates, the turn of prices are in buyers' favor. The arrivals from the Sonth are quite mederate, and with increasing receipts here, and from the West, it is generally understood, will not be large, although the receipts by Briecanal, at tide water, to Sist May, show 160,604 bushels in excess of last year, at the same period. R; e continues in light strock, and is a few sents lower. Indian corn is in less demand, and with increasing receipts here, and is prospect from the West, has

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

-	BRYADSTUFFS Flour The market was less animal
8-	while prices were slightly easier for the lower grad
x.	while the medium and higher qualities remained qu
20	steady The sales embraced about 8 000 a 10,000 be
	including considerable lots of State and Western bran
	The quotations for all kinds were about as follows:-
n	Dommon to good State
	Common to good Michigan 4 80 a 5 50
-5	Extra State 5 80 a 6 20
199	Dommon to good Ohio 6 10 a 6 6
	Extra Ohio 6 10 a 7 00
8.	Extra Genesse
6	
15	Southern mixed to good brands 6 10 a 6 60
12	Do. fancy and extra 7 00 a 8 56
45	Canadian superfine and extra 6 00 a 8 00
4	Caoice extra Georgetown, Richmond
0	City Mills and St. Louis 7 00 a 10 00
9	Gallegos and Haxall
	Included in the rales were about 1,600 a 1,800 bi
16	Andread in the Parts were about 1,000 a 1,000 be
-	Canadian at quotations. Southern was firm and in go
30	demand, with sales of 2,500 a 3,000 bbls., including t
	usual variety of brands, at quotations. Wheat 1
10	market, especially for prime qualities, continued fir
35	The sales embraced about 20,000 a 25,000 bushe
90	included in which were 6,000 bushels prime wh

included in which were 6,000 bushels prime while Canadian, at \$1 80, with a lot of spring grown do., at \$1.48; 1,000 bushels Chicago spring, at \$1.28, and cargo of Milwaukie club, at \$1.38, and a cargo of common white Western, at \$1.37. Southern white common to good was at \$1.00 a \$1.70. Corn.—The sales embrace about 20,000 a \$0,000 bushels, including all grades o Western mixed, at 46c., 52c., a \$2c., and a cargo of goo sound Southern yellow, at \$7c. Rye was in fair demand with sales of 10,000 bushels, at 78c. Northern was quie at 80c. a \$1.5. Oats were dull, and prices unchanged Corron.—The sales embraced about 1.500 bales, the market closing firm at about the following quotations:—Upland. Mobile. N. Oricoss

	**********		11	11%
middling.		11	11	11%
Middling	fair	11%	11%	1216
			1236	13
Cos	SPARATIVE TA	HLE OF RECEIPT	S EXPORTS.	&C.
		Expor	t to-	1100.4
Fears.	Receipts.	G. Britain.	France.	Stocke.
1862-'3	3,127,329.	1,521.023	395 491	361,013
	2.691 859	1,289,270	268 167	477,221
	2,503,197	1,308,822	397.627	213,851
	3,384,862	1.677.874	463,595	332,574
		te of the sup		
of cotton	is submitted	, with much o	onfidence in	its gene-
ral correc	tness :-			
				Bales
Stock in T.	ivernool of A	marken cotton	May 23 18	NA.

cek in Liverpool of American cotton, May 23, 1856, oer Hagara. Sea, to arrive, of American cotton cleared from the finted State. Sume crop of the United States, 3,500,000, et which aums crop of the United States, 3,500,000, et which received to May 7, 3, 33, 190 bales, leaving to be re- ceived, bales. 306,810 cotts in all the ports, May 7, 490,820	Bales, 532,048 214,388	
stal supply 197,435 bales, of which Great British will resolve 56 per e. ge. low Great British or receive of new crop to ist January manaquasity as last year, which, however, is cancrely pos lible.	445,4/3 244,042	
ver the total supply from May 23, 1856, to January	,406,873	

Deduct concurred on tarry - ne weeks from May 23 to January 1, at the week ly average delivery to the trade of american cotton, from January 1, 1866, at May 23, namely, 32 000 bales. — 992,000 D duct also for thirty-one weeks for export, same as the corresponding thirty one weeks last year. — 81.764 1 073.754

and California unchanged.

HAT.—Moderate sales were making at 80c. a 70c., the market closing firm.

LIME.—The market quiet, and prices unchanged.

NATAL STORES.—We have no alteration to make in quotations. Moderate sales of spirits were reported at 37 %c. a 38c., with small sales of raw turpensine at 32 37 % a 83. Common rosis ranged from 31 60 a 24 65.

On.—Engile h linesed was firm, with sales of about 3 000 gallons from first hands at 33c., time and interest, and 7,900 a 3,000 gallons at 83c. a 84s., in bbls. and hbds. Whale was quiet. Grude sperm was steady, with moderate sales.

PROVESORS.—Pork—The market was steady, with sales of about 500 a 500 bbls., including mess, at 319, but at the close it was offered at \$18 87 %, without buyers. The sales included prime at \$16. Beef was steady, at 37 a 38 for country prime, and 38 a 39 50 for mess. Repacked was at 28 50 a \$12. Out mests were steady, with sales of 100 a 200 packages at 10%, and 100 keps at 13%c. Rick.—150 casks sold at 3%c. a 4%c.

Sucas.—There was a speculative excitement in the market, and the sales reached about 2,000 a 3,000 hbds., chiefly to be nunecowoo, at 7%c. a 8%c. Included in the sales were about 400 hbds. Porto Rico at 8a. a 6c., chiefly at 8%c. a 5c. The market closed at about 4%c. Per lineses were about 400 hbds. Porto Rico at 8a. a 6c., chiefly at 8%c. a 5c. The market closed at about 4%c.